## THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Devotes the Day to Considering the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. Washington, June 30 .- The Senate met at 11 A. M., with less than a dozen Senators present. and resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. The following amendments, among others, were agreed to:

Inserting an item of \$10,000 for the Mississip pi river above St. Authony's falls, the appropriation for operating snag-boats and dredge-boats on the upper Mississippi having been reduced from \$25,000 to \$15,000; an amendment directing al survey for a ship-canal from Lasalle to Lake Michigan, near Chicago was agreed to, as was also one directing the Secretary of War to locate a canal from the Illinois river, at Hennepin, to the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Rock

The latter amendment caused considerable debate as to whether its adoption committed the government to the construction of the canal. some Senators held that it did and others contended that it did not

Mr. Gorman favored the proposition for the survey of a canal from La Saile to Lake Michigan, but moved to strike out the words, "and capable of carrying not less than 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, flowing at the rate of two miles per hour." The motion was agreed to, and the amendment, so modified, was agreed

The amendment directing the Secretary of War to locate a canal from the Illinois river at Hennepin to the Mississippi river at the mouth of Rock river, was then agreed to, after a protest by Mr. Vest that it would commit the government absolutely to the construction of the canal; Senaters Gorman and Beck denying that it did so, and Mr. Aliison declining to commit himself one way or the other.

The last amendment to be acted upon was the insertion of a provision abolishing the Missouri river commission. Mr. Vest spoke of the utter decay of com-

merce of rivers and canals, there not being now a single steamboat on the Missouri river between Kensas City and St. Louis. That was something beyond the power of Congress to prevent, because time was the great element in commerce. He recognized, however, that canals and rivers were immeasurably valuable factors in checking the exorbitant rates of railroads, and therefore he favored them.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Beck moved to insert an item of \$50,000 for the purchase of the Green and Barren river improvement in Kentucky. Agreed to. Mr. Berry moved to increase the appropriation for White river, Arkansas, from \$8,000 to

\$25,000. Agreed to. The bill and amendment were then reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate, and the amendment on which separate votes were not asked were agreed to. Separate votes were demanded on the Hennepin canal amend-Aver commission, and the amendment for the purchase of the Green and Barren river improvement in Kentucky; but there being no quorum present no further progress was made with the bill, and the Senate proceeded to exscutive business.

After the doors were reopened, the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The only question between the two houses had been the Senate amendment for the appointment of a commission to visit and report upon the upper Congo basin. The result of the conference is a substitute for the amendment appropriating \$4,000 for the salary and expenses of a commercial agent at Boma, in the lower Congo basin, with authority to visit and report upon the commercial resources of the upper Congo basin and its openings for trade with the United States.

Bills from the calendar were taken up and passed, as follows: House bill to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Fort Smith. Ark ; the Senate bill appropriating \$15,000 for a wharf at Astoria, Ore., for the use of the lighthouse establishment; the Senate bill appropri sting \$80,000 for the light-house on the headlands near the mouth of the Umpaqua river, Oregon; the Senate bill to establish four additional live-saving stations in Oregon and Washington Territory.

There were also thirty-eight private pension bills taken from the calendar and passed, all of them House bills, except one Senate bill increasing the pension of the widow of Major-general G. K. Warren to \$100 a month. The Senate then adjourned till Monday at 11

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 30. - Speaker Carlisle was in the Chair when the House met this morning. On motion of Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, the bill for the payment of the Fourth of July claims was taken up and passed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois in the chairon the tariff bill. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, moved to increase the rate of duty on flaxseed and linseed

oil from one cent to fifteen cents per gallon. Agreed to. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, offered an amendment fixing the rate at 20 cents a gallon after Jan. 1, 1889. He contended that a reductions from 25 cents (the existing duty) to 20 cents would render the growing of fisxseed unprofitable to the farmer of the West. He thought it was a reasonable request that the change of duty should not go into effect until the farmers had garnered and disposed of the crops, which

had been planted while the existing rate was in force. The amendment was rejected-60 to 76. Mr. Breekinridge, of Arkansas, offered an amendment increasing from 4 to 5 cents per pound the duty on licorice paste or rolls. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Breekinridge an amendment was adopted fixing the duty on licorice juice at

25 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, moved to reduce the rate of duty on bichromate of potash from 24 to 1 cent per pound. He urged in support of his amendment that bichromate of potash was controlled by a trust in the city of Baltimore, which had secured the control of every bed of ore in the country. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, followed in the

same vein, and declared that if there was an absolute trust in the country, it was that, which controlled the production and price of | July Lippincott. The amendment was rejected-54 to 68. After a long debate an amendment offered by

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, increasing the rates of duty on acetate of lead, white lead, orange mineral and red lead, was rejected. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase from to to to per pound the rate of duty

on sal sods. Lost. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to restore the present rate of duty on hydrate of caustic The china section was passed over informally.

to be hereafter reverted to. On motion of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, the duty on glazed or enameled tiles was reduced from 50 to 45 per cent, ad valorem, notwithstanding the earnest protests of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lehlbach, of New Jersey. After disposing of four pages of the bill the

committee rose and the House adjourned. Northern Indiana Editorial Association,

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal Gosnen, Ind., June 29 .- The Northern Indi ana Editorial Association closed its twentieth annual session here to-day. There was a good attendance, and marked interest in the proceedings. The people of Goshen provided a sumptuous banquet at the Hotel Hascall. Prominent features of the programme were the annual ad -

President, Q. A. Hossler, Warsaw Times; re-presidents, Major Bitters, Rochester Repubcan; Ed H. Jernegan, Mishawaka Enterprise seasurer, A. R. Beyerle, Goshen Times; secre ary, R. H. Rerick, Lagrange Standard; corre monding secretary, J. S. Conlegue, Kendaliville

tress by President Q A. Hossler, and an ad-tress by Hon. J. B. Stoll. The officers elected

Standard. The following delegates were elected to the San Antonio national convention: J. H. Beyerie, Q. A. Hossler, J. A. Beane, J. W. Baker, J. B. Stoll, and as delegate to the Cincinnati meeting, Q. A. Hossier. A resolution was adopted extending the privilege of membership to the wives and daughters of editors. The pext convention will be held at Kendallville, in

## June, 1889. Unknown Man Fatally Injured.

Anarial to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Ind., June 30.-Information was received here, this afternoon, of the discovery of a man who had been fatally injured by a train, on the track of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michicar road, at New Paris. The man was observed by the section hands and immediately re noved to the station. Doctors were called. all after an examination, pronounced the intries mortal. One foot was crushed, and near-Tail his teeth were knocked out. It is thought by was injured in jumping from a freight train let night. His name is unknown.

A Vinegar Weil in Knox County.

Secial to the Indianagonis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., June 30.-Last week a well " a dug on the farm of S. W. Williams, just a a of the city. It is thirty feet deep and I led with brick. The next day after the well We Enished it was discovered that the water like pure vinegar, having a real sour taste

and smelling precisely like vinegar. This fact has excited interest and provoked speculation. The water has been tasted by a great many people, and there is no question of its acid quality and vinegarish smell. The following queer explanation has been given of this strange affair. Twenty-five years ago this farm contained over forty acres of an apple orchard. One year the apple crop was unusually large, and the fruit was converted into vinegar by Mr. Fay and another gentleman. Several bundred barrels of cider vinegar were made, and left in barrels under the trees to ferment. Over a hundred barrels burst from the swelling effects of the fermentation. It is thought this gradually soaked into the stiff, hard clay bed beneath, where it was held as if confined by barrel hoops. The sinking of the well into this stiff bed of clay penetrated this confined fluid, which gradually seeped into the cavity. This is at least given out as a genuine reason for the vinegar well. It may prove to be something else.

THE HOLY ISLE. Classic Iona, from Which 'St. Columba Excluded Women and Cows. Glasgow Herald.

There has always been, to our mind, a sort of

fascination about pilgrimages; and the Catholic

pilgrimage to Iona is no exception. It seems to us that nothing is so natural as to visit famous or sacred places. What Scotchman can forget the absolute passion with which he made his first pilgrimage to that poetic shrine, the little cottage in which Robert Burns was born? Even the ruins of Alloway Kirk and the Brig o' Doon are shrines-secular ones, if you will, but hardly less attractive on that account. Who that has a penny-worth of soul or sentiment but rememers with keen delight the pilgrimage he made to the beautiful village of Statford-on-Avon, where Shakspeare was born, and to the church which holds his sacred dust? Similar words apply to Abbotsford and Dryburgh. With such pleasing illustrations drawn from the tablets of memory, it will not be difficult to understand the feelings which still impel the great pilgrimages to Mecca and Rome, and which impelled Wednesday's pilgrimage to Iona. If any spotchurch, birthplace or grave-is worthy of being risited with feelings of devout piety, it is that which is connected with the spread of intellectual or spiritual light, or the vindication and establishment of human freedom. What, in this connection, is the Field of Bannockburn to Scotland but a glorious and everlasting shrine? It is just thirty years since we made our first pilgrimage to Iona, and although it was not made for a special religious purpose the feelings which inspired it and were inspired by it were essentially of a kind that did not exclude religious sentiment. So with our latest pilgrimage to the sacred isle. That was a day to be remembered. Mr. MacBrayne had invited Mr. Lambeth and his select choir, who were then at Oban, to visit Staffa and Iona. It was ovely summer weather, and when we reached the ruins of the cathedral Mr. Lambeth conducted a service of sacred music, the like of which, we dare venture to ssy, had never before been heard within the hallowed precincts. One of the saintliest and most distinguished of Scottish Protestant divines was there that day -Dr. Robertson, of Irvine, now gone to his rest;

and altogether the company looked as like a band of pilgrims as could be well imagined. The name which endears Ions to the mcdern ilgrim is, of course, St. Columb a. It was St. Ninian who, so far as we know, first brought the light of Christianity to Scotland, the scene of his labors being in the south of Scotland, among the Galwegians and southern Picts, comewhere at the beginning of the fifth century. 'After St. Ninian," says Dr. Cunningham, "Columbs is the next whose name has emerged from the darkness of the age in which he lived, and the still deeper darkness of the ages which succeeded." It is with this celebrated saint that the most interesting period in our ecclesiastical annals begins. He was born in Ireland in 521, his father's name being Fedulimid Mc-Fergus, and his mother's Aethnea McNave. From his youth he was addicted to learning, especially to the study of the Holy Scriptures. His teachers were a plous presbyter named Cruinechan, Finian, Bishop of Clonfert, and the famous St. Ciaran, who is said to have preached before this time to the Dalriad Scots in Argyle, and from whom the parish of Kilkerran derived its name. Columba left Ireland in 563 with a dozen companions and landed in the Island of Iona on the evening of Whit Monday, just 1,367 years ago last month. It is balieved by some that he was compelled to leave his native country for political reasons, though others attribute his expedition to a desire to spread the light of the gospel in a still darkened and. At least two kings reigned in Scotland at that time-Conal MacComgail over the Dalriad Scots, and Brude over the Picts. It was from the former of these that Columba obtained a gift of Iona, wherein he founded the monastery which afterwards became so famous in the history of the church, a veritable spiritual fountain, from which the light of Christianity was poured in fertilizing floods over Scotland. It need hardly be said that the present ruins in Iona are those of a later structure than the time of St. Columba, whose original habitation was a very primitive affair. Of the thirty names which have been applied to Iona, that of "Icolmkill" means "the island of Colum of the cells." According to Dr. Lindsay Alexander, "Iona" is a corruption of "li-shona"

nounced Ee-hona, the s in Gaelic being silent before an aspirate), and signifies "Holy Island." Among the facts or reports about St. Columba is one that he excluded women and cows from the island, acting on the maxim that "where there's a cow there will be a woman, and where there's a woman there will be mischief." The saint, however, allowed his followers to marry, the wives residing in a neighbering island, known to this day as "Eilian nam ban." (women's isle). Columba died at the age of seventy-seven. That the saint was a man of learning and piety there can be no doubt. Many fables are told as to his miraculous powers; but, after all, the greatest miracle any man can perform is to convert kings into Christians, and the slaves of kings into free men, by the in-

miracles St. Columba did perform to a very considerable extent. Reviewing Under Difficulties.

strumentalities of letters and religion. These

Yet let no one doubt that the way of the adventuress is hard. If any one does, let that one realize how some of my book reviews-said to be remarkably pungent and brilliant-are written. More than once-upon-a-time it has happened me to receive a package of books when not a cent, not a scrap of paper, not even a post age stamp, relieved the howling wilderness of my impecuniosity. Before those reviews could be written I must, of course, have paper. Before I could have paper I must, of course, have

Therefore nothing was left me to do but clan a portion of those books under my arm and march off on foot into the far-off region of Wideway where Grace Church points discrepantly a lean finger unto celestial spheres. There is an enticing shop known to all, where yesterday's novels and books of travel and biography grace to-day's shelves at half last evening's cost. There I sold my books, as I had sold many and many a book before, and, hailing a car, rumbled triumphantly down town to buy my wholesale

Next morning I awoke with a gladefirst

thought that there was shot in the locker-that

is, writing-paper and stamps on hand-then a dampening second thought that these very books sold yesterday must be reviewed to-day. If any one doubts the hardness of the adventuress's lot, let that one picture me as I spent the most of that day, lunchless and ready to drop with fatigue, devouring at the bookseller's stall the identical books that only twenty-four hours before were my own. In treading my thorny adventurees way have had occasion many times to smile bitterly-as romance people do-at the frequent irony of circumstance. Sometimes ! have ousiness Battery wards that must be attended to, although without a cent. How often as I have tramped wearily downward from Murray Hill through that Valley of Humiliation, lower Wideway, with smarting feet and tired limbs, some wretched creature has approached me with winsome smile to say, "Ah, my pretty lady, you have never known what it is to be footsore and weary! Will you not give a poor

## woman her car-fare home?" His Royal Title Didn't Save Him.

Philadelphia North American "This is King George, your Honor," was the form used in the introduction of twelveyear-old George Finley to Judge Eisenbrown vesterday at the Seventeenth district station-

"King o. what!" "The White Diamonds."

"Who are they!" "A gang of young chicken thieves." "This lays over the deck. I wonder what we'll have next. Where's your gang, Georgel" "D'ye s'pose I'm goin' ter peach? Yer don't know who I am, I guess.' "Come, now, you can't play it on us, young man, if you are a king. Out with it now, or it will go hard with you.' "Hard or soft, it's all the same to me. Yer

can't git nothin' if yer talks all day. Them's the "You'll go to the House of Refuge, and your gang'il follow as fast as we catch 'em, too. hope they'll take some of the nonsense out of

hours later at Twenty-third and Parrish. Bloomingdale Glens and return, \$1.50, July 4.

The king took his first lessons in morals a few

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A New Method of Regulating Ratiroad Clocks All Over the Country. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For fifteen years watch-makers and other experimenters with the delicate mechanism that makes the "wheels go wound" have been exhausting their ingenuity in an attempt to perfeet a system by which the clocks of an extensive section of country might be regulated from some central point or station at the same time, and as often as might be thought best. To be sure, the idea has in some degree been carried out in this country by the establishment of such stations as the one located at Washington University, whence at 10 e'clock every morning is flashed over the wires the exact hour and second, hundreds of railway station agents in an almost incredible scope of territory thus being kept advised once in twenty-four hours of the merits of their clocks, and whether they require regulation. Then if the agent is particular he will move the hands of his timepiece, if need be, but it may nevertheless gain or lose several minutes in the course of the succeeding hours, until he is once more admonished of its faults, or he may neglect altogether to turn the hands. Everybody knows the importance to the railway conductor of an accurate watch, and how many of the roads have gone so far as to insist that the time-pieces of the train men shall be subject to overhauling by inspectors appointed for the purpose. With the increase of this particular rigilance, made doubly necessary by the liability to magnetization and mishaps of the rail, has grown the desire on each man's part that his watch shall not vary in the least, but as the clocks and watches along a big system will insist upon disagreeing more or less, the need of some standard has become more and more apparent. It is said that the Standard Oil Company controls a patent which regulates from a distance the hands of a number of clocks when they do not vary more than a fraction of a minute from the correct time, but this is merely a step in the direction contemplated. What has been desired is the automatic regu-

lation at any distance of any number of clocks to whose owners the variation of the pendulum's swing but a few seconds each hour means a great deal. It is to this that watch inspector . G. Wiseman, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad has been devoting himself for two years, and there is every reason to believe that his efforts have at last been crowned with success. The simple mechanism to which he has devoted so much labor has been examined at Washington, the patent passed upon and the papers are now on their way to this city. By means of this invention an operator may sit in St. Louis, and by pressing an electric button actually set town clocks hundreds of miles, or, for that matter, thousands of miles distant. Should the system be fully developed and adopted stations would doubtless be located at intervals, say one to every degree, so that all the rould be uniform in the time kept by their clocks. The motive power is, of course, electricity, an electric battery being placed under each clock it is designed to regulate, and connecting with a wire from the central station. Then at the stroke of every hour, or every fifteen minutes, if so desired, the operator, governed by an indicator, presses the button and the wire leading into every clock adjusts minute and second-hand to their proper places. Simple though the mechanism be that performs this feat, a written description of it is somewhat difficult. Connecting with the secondhand is a system of cog-wheels, operated by a ever. When this lever is pulled by the wire, the second-hands are made to revolve from left to right completely around its circuit, when, the force expended, it pauses exactly on the same dot. The wire is also connected with an adjoining piece of mechanism, all of which is compactly stowed away in the clock for the regulation of the minute-hand. The four quarters of the hour or circle around which revolves the minute-hand are indicated by the four angles of an otherwise circular piece of metal that fits about the pinion of the hand. By an ingenious device a little steel bar is made to press under the cone-like surface of one of the pinion wheels, the mechanism is lifted from its disc or socket to permit of free circular action, and the square edge of one of the angles referred to then comes in juxtaposition with the bar,

thus setting the minute-hand on the dot of the correct quarter. THE WHITE ANTS OF AFRICA. They Build Great Structures of Clay in the

Trees and on the Ground. The white ant is blind; it has many enemies, and can never procure food until it comes above ground. How does it solve this difficulty? It takes the ground out along with it. I have seen white ants working on the top of a high tree and yet it was under ground. They took up some of the ground with them to the treetop, just as the Esquimaux heap snow up, building it into the low tunnel huts in which they so the white ants collect earth only in this case not from the surface, but from some depth underneath the ground, and plaster it into tunneled ways. Occasionally these run along the ground, but more often mount in endless ramification to the tops of trees, meandering along every branch and twig, and here and there debouching into large covered chambers which occupy half the girth of the trunk. Millions of trees in some districts are thus fantastically plastered over with tubes, galleries and chambers of earth, and many pounds' weight of subsoil must be brought up for the mining of even a single tree.

Peering over the growing wall one soon dissovers one, two, or more termites of a somewhat larger build, considerably longer, and especially of the mandibles. These importantlooking individuals saunter about the rampart in the most leisurely way, but yet with a certain air of business, as if perhaps one was the master of works and the other the architect. They are posted there as sentries, and there they stand, or promenade about at the mouth of every tunnel like Sister Ann, to see if anybody is coming. Sometimes somebody does come in the shape of another ant—the real ant this time not the defenseless neuropteron, but some val iant and belted knight from the warlike formicidæ. Single or in troops this rapacious little in sect, fearless in its chitonous coat of mail, charges down the tree-trunk, its antennæ waving defiance to the enemy and its cruel mandi-

The worker white apt is a poor, defenseless creature, and, blind and unarmed, would fall an immediate prey to these well-drilled banditti, who forage about in every tropical forest in unnumbered legion. But at the critical moment, like Goliah from the Philistines, the soldier terminite advances to the fight. With a few sweeps of its scythe-like jaws it clears the ground, and while the attacking party is carrying off its dead, the builders, unconscious of the fray, quietly continue their work. To every one hundred workers in a white-ant colony, which numbers many thousands of individuals, there are perhaps two of these fighting men. The division of labor here is very wonderful, and the fact that besides these two specialized forms there are in every nest two other kinds of the same insect, the kings and queens, shows the remarkable height to which civilization in these

communities has attained. These mounds are built into a meshwork of tunnels, galleries and chambers where the social interests of the community are attended to. The most spacious of these chambers, usually far underground, is very properly allocated to to the head of the society, the queen. The queen termite is a very rare insect, and as there are seldom more than one, or at most two, to a colony, and as the royal apartments are hidden far in the earth, few persons have ever seen a queen, and indeed most, if they did happen to come across it, from its very singular appearance, would refuse to believe that it had any connection with white ants. Her one duty in life is to lay eggs, and it must be confessed she discharges her function with complete success, for in a single day her progeny often amounts to

many thousands. THE WHISKY RING IN POLITICS. Why the Democrats Want to Keep the Internal Revenue Tax on Spirits.

Washington Special to Philadelphia Press. The Democrats have already disclosed one of the principal lines of attack upon the Republican party along which they propose to move in the coming presidential campaign. It is to accuse them of advocating free whisky and of desiring to retain unnecessary taxes upon necessities of lite. Many of the Democratic newspapers are even now ringing the changes upon this first of their campain misrepresentations, and to-day Mr. Mills, in the House of Representstives, boldly declared that this is the meaning of the Rapublican national platform. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, and Judge Kelley challenged this statement, but no amount of denial and proof will have any effect. It is safe to say that there is not a Republican Senator or Representative in Congress who is in favor of free whisky. Some do not think it would be good policy to do more than repeal the tax on spirits used in the arts, even though this would not be sufficient to dispose of the surplus revenue. They fear that to remove the entire tax upon whisky would have a bad moral effect, and would be misunderstood, just as the Democrats hope to make the people misunderstand the Republican platform. And those Republicans who do think that the time has come for the entire abolition of the internal revenue system do not believe at all in free whisky. They hold that the whole internal revenue system is wrong in principle, to be telerated only as a temporary measure to supply the government with money in a time of emergency. That emergency has passed, and the income from the whisky and tobacco tax is no longer needed by

the federal government. The wise and proper thing to do, therefore, is to remand the subject of regulating the manufacture and sale of sprits to the States, to which it belongs. The States have to pay the public expenses and losses caused by drunkenness; they ought to be allowed to reimburse themselves in part, if possible, by

receiving what taxes are collected from the iquor traffic. It is not because the Democratic party is so solicitons for the morals of the people that it holds up its hands in holy horror when it falsely accuses the Republican party, or a portion of it, of favoring free whisky. The African in the woodpile is a fear that the immensely profitable monopoly of the whisky ring, which is enabled to prevent all competion by using the 90-centsa-gallon tax on spirits as a means of closing the door to all who would enter on the business of distilling whisky, would be broken by the repeal of the tax. In return for the protection that that the Democratic proposes to give to the whisky ring, the latter will contribute a large sum of money to pay the expenses of the Democratic campaign. It is the fear that that campaign fund may be put in jeopardy and not that drunkenness may increase in the land that makes the Democrats in Congress so sensitive whenever it is proposed to repeal or even to amend the whisky tax. This fact, for it is a fact, the Republicans will do well to emphasize during the whole campaign.

FEATS OF HINDOO JUGGLERS.

An Invisible Snake-Plants Which Grew Quickly-Making Paper Butterflies. Brooklyn Eagle.

I was sitting on the veranda of a French planter's house one afternoon when two men apeared. Their only apparel was the langanti, or ordinary cotton cloth, about the loins. They had in their hands a basket such as grocers in Brooklyn have potatoes in. This they brought to us and we examined it carefully and satisfied ourselves that it was entirely empty. Then they sat down cross-legged in front of us and placed the basket upside down before them. Then they commenced, one to play vigorously upon an instrument like a fife and the other to sing, meantime apparently not touching the basket. After the playing had continued for some minutes, the basket was removed, and there was an immense enake coiled up. He was as bid around as my arm and very poisonous. As the men continued playing, he began to erect himself, and looked terribly vicious. Then one of the men took a small stick and gently stroked his back, when he immediately began to subside, and in a few moments he was again coiled up and the basket was placed over him. Some more playing and the basket was again lifted up, and behold the snake was gone. We sat within a few feet of the jugglers, watched them closely, but were unable to fathom the mystery. I offered to pay the juggler if he would explain it, but he said his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandtowns and stations along the line of a railway | father had all earned their living by showing that same trick and he could not divulge theory is that the snake was concealed in the langanti about the waist of one of the performers and he had been trained to pass and repass quickly from his place of concealment to the basket. I have seen jugglers fill pots with earth and then make plants grow out of the earth while I was looking at them. The plants were from three to four inches long, and from ten to fifteen minutes were consumed in their reaching their full size. Another trick, which is very common but very curious and amusing, may be described as follows: A number of jugglers sit cross-legged on the ground, they have fans in their hands, and by their sides are a number of slips of thin paper of a variety of colors. The latter they pick up and quickly twist into shapes which resemble butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, and the like. These they dexterously throw into the air and keep floating by fanning them. Stakes are driven into the earth, from which lines are strung, and upon these the jugglers finally make their floating paper insects to light. So skillful were they that they compelled some to light on a string drawn at a sharp angle, and they also made some to light on the noses and ears of the spectators. I saw a man take a joist so heavy that it required four men to lift it, put it upon a eushion placed upon his head, and make it spin around till you could not distinguish what the object was. Still another amusement was for a man to spread out his hand horizontally upon a board while another stood off some distance. take a long knife by the end of the blade, and, throwing it, stick the point into the board always between the fingers. This feat was performed with great skill and accuracy.

THE INDIANS OF THE ISTHMUS. How the Natives of Central America Live in

Idieness All Their Days. New York Times. An Indian on the coast can dress himself decently and his entire costume will cost him but three "reals," or thirty-six cents. This suit would be a swell one in his own circle. Many wear simply a hat and a breech-cloth fastened around the waist with a twig from some tough, ivy-like plant, so that the necessity of a leather strap is avoided. It must be remembered, in speaking of the Central American Indians, that they are no bloodthirsty Apaches, but as quiet members of society as the negro slaves before the war. They all have their small patches of vegetables to fall back upon, and many never put their hand to any work except when they wish money to buy whisky and tobacco. Now, we have an Indian who is able to idle away his time; he walks along the road with a blanket slung across his back, he comes to a field of corn, and no one refuses a hungry Indian a meal, which practically costs nothing; that is his breakfast; he goes further along, plucks plaintains in some grove, and continues along munching them. He feels no hunger; he is content; he has fed for a day and has not worked. If night overtakes him he makes a bed of dry grass or leaves and wraps himself up in his blanket. This life is much preferable to the conotony of steady employment. Clothed so lightly, the dampness and rains of the climate soon undermine his constitution; he calls in the

medicine woman, and dies under her care. They are natural drinkers and they do not know what moderation is; they drink until they can hold no more. The whisky of the country s always new; it is never allowed to age, the demand is so great. They drink their raw spirit, nearly all alcohol, in such vast quantities that t soon kills them. Much of the revenue of the government is derived from the tax on this liquor, but it is the death of the people. Down along the western coast if an Indian finds himself short of money he goes to some storekeeper and says: "Master, I am going to get out some rubber, how much will you pay for twenty-five pounds?" The answer is anywhere from \$4 to \$8. The Indian returns in a week receives the money, and is able to drink and idle away his time for a month. Or, if he regards rubber working too hard, he has only to look around for the zapote tree. This has a gum or resin, resembling molasses candy, which is known in New York and other large cities as "chicle gum," and is used by contectioners to give that peculiar and pleasant flavor to "tuti-fruti" icecream. It is a very light-weight gum, and he may gather so many pounds of it in a day that in eight hours he has enough money to live on for two weeks. He sleeps under an open straw shelter, in heavy fogs and miasmas, breathing in death vapors from the swamps, and soon passes away. Whisky is his curse, and, though the race is dying out, it will be a blessing to the country. And no surer or happier method could have been chosen for these people than the one which they have adopted of "improving" themselves off the surface of the earth with

Italian and German Unity. Letter from Castelar, in Galignani's Messenger. The great difference between the authors of Italian unity and the authors of German unity is that the former remained true so their origin, organizing a free and parliamentary Italy, while the latter became renegades to their origin, and created a military and Casarian Germany. And

there is also a difference between the practical

democracy of the Italians and the fantastic democracy of Germans. While the Italian democrats, Mazzina, Garibaldi, and others, put their faith in the house of Savoy, and happily succeeded in supporting and assisting it in its efforts to unify Italy, the German democrats, Buge, Virehow, and Geinst did not stand by Prussia, nor feel that they ought to aid and assist her in her attempts to realize German unity. Hence arose a grand movement of affection for the house of Savoy on the part of Italian democracy, while an intense feeling of repulsion separated the house of Hohenzoilern from German democracy. But this unfriendliness must cease or serious indeed will be the risks and perils to which will be exposed the unity and progress of the great fatherland.

Lightning Flashes Photographed. Boston Post.

About a year ago Mr. A. H. Binden, of Wakefield, Mass., secured a photograph of lightning which attracted a great deat of attention from the peculiar clearness and definition of the flash and the surrounding landscape. During the severe thunder-storm last Saturday evening. tetween 8 and 9 o'clock, he succeeded in securing two photographs of the electric fluid. The flashes are of great brilliancy, and one of the pictures contains three or four distinct bolts. two of them crossing each other and throwing off streams of electricity in every direction. It is a most interesting picture, as showing vagaries of electricity, and proving the fact (before suspected) that the flashes have a sinuous or rotary motion, being twisted like a rope or ribbon during its progress to the earth. The sloud effects in the pictures are also very

HOW CONGRESSMEN LIVE.

Hon. John D. Long Corrects Some Current Misstatements. The North Abington (Mass.) Public publishes the following letter written to its editor, Rev. J. H. Jones, by Congressman Long, of that

V. ASHINGTON, June 4. My Dear Jones-I have read with interest your editorials on the subject of my retirement from the House of Representatives. I beg you not to think it is a matter merely of a few dollars more or less of salary. My habits are simple and salary is not a controlling consideration with me, as it ought not to be to any public official. His public duty turns on far higher considerations. And what you say of his obligation to them and of the grave public responsibilities that rest on him is true, and you cannot say it too often or too forcibly. I do not write, however, with reference to my

retirement, reserving what I have to say about

that until I write a general letter to the district

from your editorials, to be a mistaken notion with regard to the manner in which congressmen generally live in Washington. So far from being to them a "Babylon," full of "wasteful wantons" and "lavish luxuries," it is very much what Abington or Hingham is to your neighbors or mine. There are a few persons of great riches who now and then give entertainments, and live in an extravagant and profuse way, as some rich people do in every other community. But the great bulk of the representatives, including noticeably nearly all the men of controlling influence, are men of limited means, who live in the modest and simple manner. On the whole I should say that the instance of Henry Wilson, which you cite, is a type of the present majority of members. Our Massachusetts Senators, Dawes and Hoar, live quite as simply, one in a little tenement not better than our ordinary New England parsonage, and the other in a boarding-house, which you will not think extravagant when I tell you that, with the exception of myself, the rest of the boarders are government employes, whose annual salaries range from perhaps \$2,000 rapidly downward. Walking out with Mrs. Long at sundown last evening we passed a modest door-

and manner of liging are as simple and unostentatious as those of a Plymouth county farmer, and yet he is a millionaire, the richest man, I think, in the house, a Western lumberman, wise and hard-headed, and not ashamed, but proud of the goad stick which he wielded in his youth, and with which he pricked his way to fortune. Among the leaders, Reed lives in the fifth story of a small hotel; Randall in a house that would perhaps yield a rent of \$300 or \$400; Mc-Kinley in two or three chambers; Mills in a quiet boarding-house; and so on through the list. The House is full of poor men who make show, who are just such plain, well-behaved, temperate, church-going people as you and I meet at home, who go afoot and drive no fine teams, who ape no fashions, some of whom go

winter, but few of whom are able or care to hold receptions or give entertainments them-Fine raiment is so rare among them that an old suit which I am now wearing for the third summer has actually been exploited by the newspaper reporters, in the absence of any other sensation, as subjecting me to the charge of being "well-dressed," and if Tom Reed should cover his shining head with a silk hat he would lose the Republican leadership. The member who lives luxuriously is the exception. What is undoubtedly true of a few officials, especially so of some outside persons of great wealth, who reside and entertain in Washington in the winter and are advertised in the society columns of the press, is not at all true of the great majority of the people's servants. Truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG. QUACKS IN OLDEN TIMES. Some Astounding Remedies Prescribed by

English Healers. Pall Mall Gazette.

Here is how Harvey's tutor explains his treatment of tumor in truly "fascinating terms:" "If it [the tumor] be a moveable one I cut it way with a red-hot iron that sears as it cuts; but if it be adherent to the chest I cut it, without bleeding, with a wooden or horn knife soaked in aquafortis, with which having cut the skin I dig out the rest with my fingers.

This is the great surgeon of the end of the sixteenth century. Now as to the great physician of about the same period. Dr. Cains, founder of the Cambridge college which bears his name, wrote thus of the medical properties of a well-known lapdog, which he calls "Spaniel Gentie."

"These little dogs are good to assuage the sickness of the stomach, being oftentimes thereunto applied as a plaster preservative, or borne in the bosom of the diseased and weak person, which effect is performed by their moderate heat. Moreover the disease and sickness changeth his place and entereth-though it be not precisely marked-into the dog, which, to be no untruth, experience can testify. For this kind of dogs sometimes fall sick, and sometimes die, without any harm outwardly enforced. A conclusive argument that the disease of the gentleman, or gentlewoman, or owner, whatspever, entereth into the dog by the operation of heat intermingled and affected."

Next comes the eighteenth century, with "a

well-established system of copious and everlasting bleeding." "Impartiality" was the maxim. regardless of the diet, the mode of living, the temperament or the constitution of the patient. Stout and lean, long and short, sound or cripple-all fared alike, the universal cry was "Come and be blooded." In connection with this mania Mr. Everitt quotes a capital story: "A French physician named Bernard one day found an old abbe, a stranger to him, playing at cards with one of his patients. He had no sooper seen him than he exclaimed, with much vehemence: 'What do you here? . Go home; get bled immediately. You have not one minute to lose!' The abbe remained motionlesss in great alarm. He was conveyed home. M. Bernard bled him in the usual unstinting fashion three or four times, drenched him, of course, with drastic drugs, but found him not one whit the better. The third day, everything having been done that medical science could devise, and everything having failed, the sick man's brother was sent for from the country. He arrived in haste, and was informed that the abbe was dy-"Of what disease?" he inquired. A Bernard assured him that, without being at all aware of it, his brother had been seized with a violent fit of apoplexy; that he had fortunately

discovered it by seeing his mouth awry, and bad treated him accordingly. "Why, sir," quietly replied the martyr's brother, "his mouth has been awry these sixty years." As an "excellent cure for gout," a great medical man of the seventeenth century gives the

following advice: "Take a young puppy-all one color, if you can get such a one-and cut him in two pieces through the back alive, and lay one side hot to the grieved place-the inner side, I mean." And this is what the same learned authority

prescribes for "squinancy," or quinsy: "Take a silk thread dipped in the blood of a mouse, and let the party swallow it down that is troubled with the squinancy, pain or swelling in the throat, and it will cure him." For swellings he has this remedy:

"Mark where the swine rubs himself. Then cut off a piece of the wood and rub any swollen place with it and it will help it, with this proviso, that where the hog rubs his head it helps the swelling of the head, and where the neck, those of the neck, etc. If you cannot apply a part of the thing the hog rubbed against to the grieved place, you must apply the grieved place to that."

OBITUARY POETRY. A Clever Woman Earns Her Living Writing

Verses About the Departed. New Orleans Democrat. Mention was made some months since of a clever little woman in this city who earned a

fairly good living by soothing bereaved hearts with obituary verses made to order. It seems she is not alone in the profession, for the following is taken from a New York exchange: One of the very queerest ways of earning a living among the eccentricities of ingenious necossity in this city is that of a woman who lives in a little flat on Nineteenth street, and who writes obituary poetry, thereby avoiding the neccessity of an obituary for here own tombstone. She is a genial person on ordinary cases and possesses a notable facility for rhymes. When she is intervewing customers this genial ity subsides into a delicate aud dramatic sympathy which is very soothing to the bereaved. She says of herself: "You see I am not a poet The newspapers and magazines won't buy my poetry, and I don't wonder at it; but at the same time I have a genius for rhymes. I have found rhymes for window and silver even-the two unrhymable words-and quick as a flash I can find a word in assonance with any name.

mer, in short. "The most curious people come to me, all the way from an afflicted washerwoman lamenting the late bibuious Patrick, to old gentlemen who have lost their grandchildren. Bereavement, like love, seems to loosen the intellectual fibre and when people are in the first throes of grief they find comfort in the strangest things. They like my verses more than you would believe possible, and make me read them over again and again, the feeble lyrics and halting lines evidently soothing them more than volumes of the most eloquent prose. My prices! Oh, they are in a sliding scale. For celebrating the marital

Christian or surname. I am a lightning rhy-

virtues of the late Mr. O'Donovan in six fourline stanzas, I charge \$3, but as I rise in the social scale and the measure used is more complex, why, I ask all the way from \$5 to \$25. On one occasion I asked and was paid \$50 for a memorial ode for the dead bride of a sorrowing widower. It was something like 200 lines, and, if I do say it myself, it was very nice poetry and fully worth the money. The widower is married again, but he did't seem to think any epithalamium was required; at least, I wasn't asked to write it. Poetry about dead children is the sort oftenest sought for, and yet I don't like to write it, because I really throw more feeling into it than any other. Over some of my best ones I've wept myself. But mothers will take anything. They don't seem to know whether it's good or bad."

FARMING IN YUCATAN.

Plenty of Laborers but Little Laboring-A Novel Threshing Machine.

Philadelphia Record. a little later. I write to correct, what I infer One of the finest haciendas in all Yucatan is that of Xcanhakan, its great stone buildings, inclosed within bastioned walls, looking more like the palace of some feudal lord than a latter-day residence in republican America. Nearly a thousand men and women are employed upon the estate and its cattle-yards, water-tanks and other accessories are all on the largest and most substantial scale. The system of agriculture in Yucatan is as primitive as can be imagined. Besides hemp and sugar, which the Indians seldom attempt to raise on their own account, the principal products of the country are corn and beans. If we except garlic, which grows without cultivation, hardly enough vegetables are raised to supply the people. Calabazas are grown (a cross between a pumpkin and a squash), a few camolis, which seem like second cousins to our potatoes, and chili without limit. A little cotton is cultivated here and there, and sugar in a limited way, for all the best sugar lands are in that section now monopolized by the savage Chan Santa Cruzans.

Corn is the great staple, and the cultivation of t differs little from the system followed by the Indians before the conquest. During the dry season, generally in January or February, a step on which, with his young children playing place is selected in the woods, from which the about him, sat a member, who pointed to a plain trees are cut down and burned. The corn is suit of rooms as his lodgings, and whose dress planted in May or June, by making little holes in the ground with a pointed stick, putting a few grains into each and covering them over. Once in the ground it is left to take care of itself, and if the crop be scanty it is attributed to the poorness of the soil. Plow, hoe and harrow are alike unknown, and weeds and corn keep pace together. About the only agricultural mplement used in Yucatan is the machete-a long, clumsy weapon, which is neither knife, sword nor scythe, but a combination of all three, and answering for everything, from carving meat to cutting paths through trackless forests, and performs surgical operations for the doctor, as well as murders for the highwayman. In part of the world no Indian is ever se without his machete, and owing to the stony face of the country it serves better in farming than plow or harrow. to the few public receptions that occur in the

When it comes to threshing the corn a space is cleared about 100 feet square, and along its borders are hung a line of hammocks in which the Indians sleep all through harvest time, each hammock having a little fire beneath it to drive away mosquitoes and warm the occupant in the chilly night air. The threshing machine is certainly not an infringement on any Yankee patent, but looks more like a home-made beadstead than anything else. It is a rude scaffold, say twenty feet square, made of four upright posts for corners, with poles lashed them horizontally three or four four feet from the ground and across a layer of strong sticks placed side by side. The parallel sticks serve as a threshing floor, on which the corn is spread. On each side rests a short ladder, and on each ladder stands a nearly raked Indian, pole in hand, beating the corn with all his might. The corn falls through, and at each corner, under the elevator floor, a man sweeps off the cobs with a broom made of bushes, the shelled corn being afterward taken up in baskets and carried to the haciends. Where men are plenty and labor counts for next to nothing, probably this process answers as well as the best threshing machine ever invented.

A NEW USE FOR PARAFFINE. How Mineral Oils Have Served to Lighten Many Kinds of Labor.

t. James Gazette. There seems to be no end to the multitudinous fashions in which mineral oils come to the aid of man. And yet how very recently have these uses been discovered. But a few years have elapsed since the days when the red Indians of North and South America, the tribes on the shores of the Caspian and Red seas-in short, primitive man, wherever dirty, black grease, pozing through dark mud, smoothed the water of sluggish streams-brought their sick, sufferng from cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, to be healed. Accident and experience had taught them this value of that floating oil, but that was

The so-called fire-worshipers (attracted by the weird flames which sometimes played on the mountain side, kindled by the spontaneous ignition of gases) had indeed erected a temple at Baku, where the sacred fire was fed direct from the soil; but it had not then occurred to the enterprising men that the oil which floated on the ake, and which, when ignited by means of blazing straw, produced such fairy-like illumination, could be turned to account; nor could the wildest dreams of the earliest oil prospectors on the Caspian or in the United States have conceived the possibility of a commercial success to amazing as that of the oil traffic which has been developed within the last thirty years. Paraffine has well nigh supplanted the various oils and greases previously in use throughout the whole world, even to the remotest Hawalian Tabitian, Fijian Isles, where the cocoa palm has ever afforded the purest of vegetable oil. Nor as an illuminant alone has the kindly earth-oil been turned to use. It has revealed such precious properties of soothing and healing, such an excellence as lubricating oil for machinery, it has yielded such varied preparations of vaseline for wounds and for toilet purposes. that merely to catalogue these would be a task. And now to all previous services another is added perhaps the most domestic of all. Mineral oil offers to be the ready benefactor of that

great body of women whose lives are embittered by the ever-recurring toil of the wash-tub. . It seems that by the addition of a very small amount of mineral oil to boiling water and soap almost all manual labor in clothes-washing may be dispensed with; for at the end of half an hour the clothes will be found so clean that little futher is required save to rinse them out in two or three hot and cold waters. The smell of paraffine is not pleasant during the boiling process, but after the final rinsing no trace of it (it is said) remains, and the clothes are easier to ron. Henceforth all temptations to use deleterious bleaching powders must surely be at an end, for nothing can be cheaper or simpler in its application than this use of mineral oil, which has no injurious effect whatever on any animal or vegetable fiber.

A TERRIBLE CLAN FIGHT. Twenty-Seven Killed and Many Wounded-Survivors to Be Beheaded.

North China Mail.

Lately two serious feuds, involving the lives of nineteen persons, disgraced the annals of Hunan district, and now another one has occurred and resulted in the loss of twenty-seven Bordering upon Shih Pi-chai was a fir-tree

forest belonging to the Hus clan, which the

Hsiehs completely demolished. The Hus ap-

plied for redress, and the case was arbitrated by

a number of local magnates of a neighboring district. By their decision the Shih Pi-chai hills and trees that had been felled were to be bought as public property, and the possession of the fir-tree forest was to the Hus clan. Both sides accepted this award, the only dissentient being Haieh Chih-ch'uan, who firmly held out against it. By his instigation an attack upon the Hus was organized. One day, and when the latter were removing the felled trees from the wood, the whole Hsieh clau, numbering thirty-six abled-bodied men and well armed, marched by the village of Tung-hain and heralded their approach with shouts for vengeance. The Hus, bearing the noise, rushed home, hastily armed themselves and prepared to defend their homes. Firing was at once commenced on both sides, but the Hus, being out-numbered, found themselves unable to maintain their ground, and were obliged to sound a retreat to their other village of Ch'ang-ch'ung. Hsieh Chih-ch'uan, who commanded his clan from an elevated position, shouted out to his men to hem in the enemy and cut off their retreat. The Hus were accordingly surrounded in a field, where they had to stand the heavy fire of their opponents. The result of the fight was that three of the Hsiehs and twenty-four of the Hus were killed, while a number were wounded on both sides. Hsieh Chih-ch'uan was condemned to immediate decapitation, and fourteen of the remainder of the combatants, including one member of the Hus clan who fired the first shot, were sentenced to decapitation after the usual term of incarceration. In view, however, of the frequency and violence of such conflicts, the Governor has asked permission to behead the whole of them without delay, and has asked that the present case may be considered as a precedent for dealing with any similar ones that may occur in the future. Several members of the respective class, who took no active part in the affray, are to receive 100 blows, and the elders of both families are to have eighty blows for their failure to keep their people under proper

HOW GIRLS BUY THEIR CLOTHES. The Popularity of the Installment Plan Among Wage-Earners.

New York Telegram. "There's nothing you can't Lay on the installment plan," remarked an up-town matron to a

reporter yesterday.
"My husban't says he don't see how poor folks lived when they couldn't buy new furniture on weekly payments. "You can get everything, planes and sawing-

machines, clothes and shoes, in the same way. "And, really, installment goods are almost as cheap as those sold for cash. It wasn't so at first; there used to be a heavy per cent. added. but the trade has grown so immensely that dealers make their profits on the increase sales. I priced ar article of furniture the other day at an installment house, and then at several cash houses, and prices were even higher at the cash stores.

"Women buy their dresses that way, and shoes, too, and I heard a story the other day about a young girl, an acquaintance of mine who was dreadfully smitten with the beaded capes-what your fashion man calls a jet bespread business.' A beaded cape she had be have. The cheapest one that suited her cost \$10, and she had but 35 cents to spare.

"But she cuitivated a young lady clerk in the big dry goods establishment where the cape of her heart's desire was displayed, and together they managed to secure it. "The house doesn't usually sell on install-

ments, but the cape was supposed to be for the clerk. The terms were nothing down and 25 cents a week until paid.' The young lady was at the theater last night with the new cape, worn over a dress that was also bought on installments, and the young gentleman who escor's her probably got his spring suit in the same way. It'll just take forty weeks to pay for that cape. Talk about 'devotion to dress!" No one but a working girl knows the full meaning of that phrase.

"A woman came into my house yesterday with a lot of ladies' apparel, underwear, wrap pers, skirts, etc., as samples. She takes orders on these goods and sells on the installment plan-You give her the measure and tell her just how you want an article made, what goods you wan. used, and she buys her own material (so there is no risk for you in it) and brings it to you. If you are suited you pay fifty cents a week Nothing can be more convenient for women whose time is as limited as their income. You have no idea how much time it takes just to de the buying for a woman's wardrobe, especially

when economy is a necessity. "This woman had a long list of regular cus tomers, some of their accounts running well up toward \$100. That's the great trouble about buying on the installment plan; you keep adding something. An installment bill is apt to be mighty long-lived; it gets longer at one end as fast as it gets shorter at the other.

"The installment system is developed in hundreds of different lines of trade. I wonder who first put it in operation? It has completely revolutionized business in many branches, and had a wonderful effect on the everyday living of the poor and middle classes. There are few furnished-room houses' not started this way."

Herbs in the Garden.

Garden and Forest. Fragrant herbs, as thyme, marjoram and savory, are the delight of many an old country garden, and as they grow so neatly and are easily raised from seed, there is no reason why we cannot have them here and in abundance. As edgings to little beds or borders of mixed plants they are nest and appropriate. Both the broad leaved and the lemon thyme are perfectly hardy; savory and marjoram seldom live over winter, but they quickly make plants from seed sown in spring. All the variegated-leaved varieties of thyme are also hardy enough, but must be increased by division or cuttings, as they do not perpetuate their variegation from seed. To these add lavender, and if desirable its flowers can be cut off. Two other fragrant plants of stocky habit, and well fitted for edging, are calaminths alpina and thymus patavinus, both are easily obtained from seed.

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Address R. S. PEALE & CO., Chicago, Ill. WANTED-LADY AGENTS TO SELL MME.
Williamson perfect-fitting Corset. It is easily old; gives good returns to canvassers. WILLIAM. SON CORSET & BRACE CO., 18 S. Sixth st., St. Louis, Mo.

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their names and address on a postal card and receive in return a sample copy of the Soldier's family paper. AMERICAN TRIBUNE, Indianapolis, Ind. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-CHEAP, A WEBER SQUARE PIANO

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Three series of different denomination of stock start at one time, each independent of the other Series No. 1, of Class A, with shares, \$300; weekly dues, 50 cents; loans full amount of each share; premium, interest and dues payable weekly. Series No. 2, of Class B, with shares, \$150; weekly dues, 25 cents: loans full amount of share; premium, interest and dues payable weekly. Series No. 3.of Class C, with shares, \$100; weekly

interest and dues payable weekly. This series runs out n approximately three years. No participation of profits between series, Each series pays its part of the expenses, and is a separate The profits will be larger than any single association can be, as the three associations combined as the Triple only have but little more than the expenses of

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one. Consequently, as an investment, it would be unequaled. DIRECTORS. Aquilla Jones, postmaster, Indianapolis, Col. Nicholas R. Ruckle, police commissioner, with Baker & Randolph, West Maryland street.

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The president and secretary will be at the place of meeting, John A. Reaume's gents' furnishing ctore, 32 West Washington street, next door to the Evening News office, every Saturday evening until the association starts, in order that all who desire to subscribe for stock can do so, and get their books before the rush on the first night. We have a number of men who will sell a man or

woman with good character a lot and take second mortgage for the price of the lot, thus enabling the association to at once build you a home. Married women and children can take out shares in

Secretary's bond quadruple that usually asked. Treasurer's bond, \$50,000. The expenses to berrowers are reduced as low as any association in the city. For Shares - Books open at the following places: John A. Reaume, 32 W. Washington st.

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parties wish it.